

FRANZ LISZT

Ungarische Rhapsodie Nr. 19

Rhapsodie hongroise Nr. 19 — Hungarian Rhapsody Nr. 19

für Pianoforte zu zwei Händen

Zum Konzertgebrauch

frei bearbeitet von

FERRUCCIO BUSONI



Printed in Germany

Franz Liszt

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von Ferruccio Busoni.

Lento. (Lassan.) $\text{♩} = 76$.

Presto.

8

cresc.

5 4 3 2 4 3 2 1

5 4

molto dim.

ritenuto sotto voce

24142414

Tempo I.

First system of musical notation for piano, measures 1-4. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including triplets and four-note groups. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Performance markings include *f* (forte), *largamente fiero* (broadly and fiercely), and *sempre legato* (always legato). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A *Red.* (Reduction) symbol is present below the first measure.

Second system of musical notation for piano, measures 5-8. The right hand continues the intricate melodic pattern. The left hand has more active accompaniment, including some triplet figures. Performance markings include *Red.* (Reduction) symbols and asterisks below measures 5 and 7.

Third system of musical notation for piano, measures 9-12. The right hand's melodic line remains highly active. The left hand accompaniment features more sustained chords. A *Red.* (Reduction) symbol and an asterisk are located below measure 10.

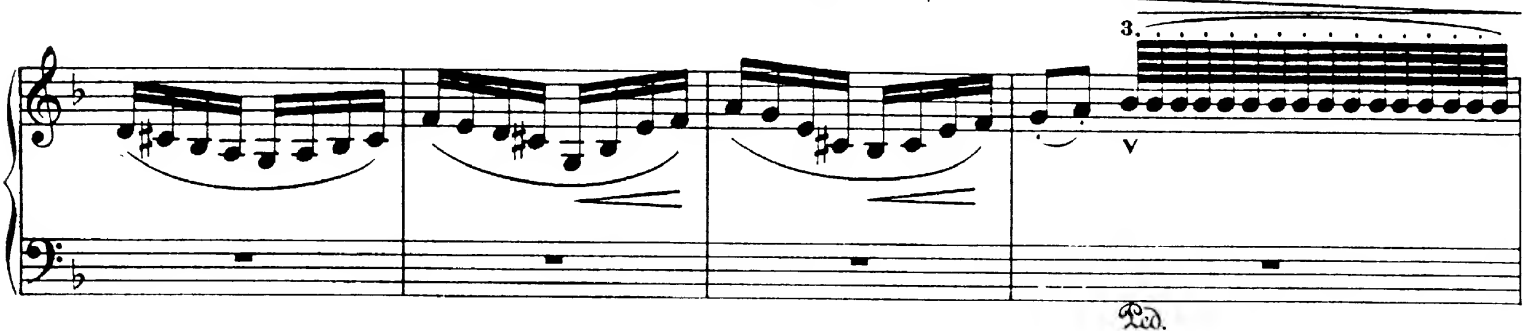
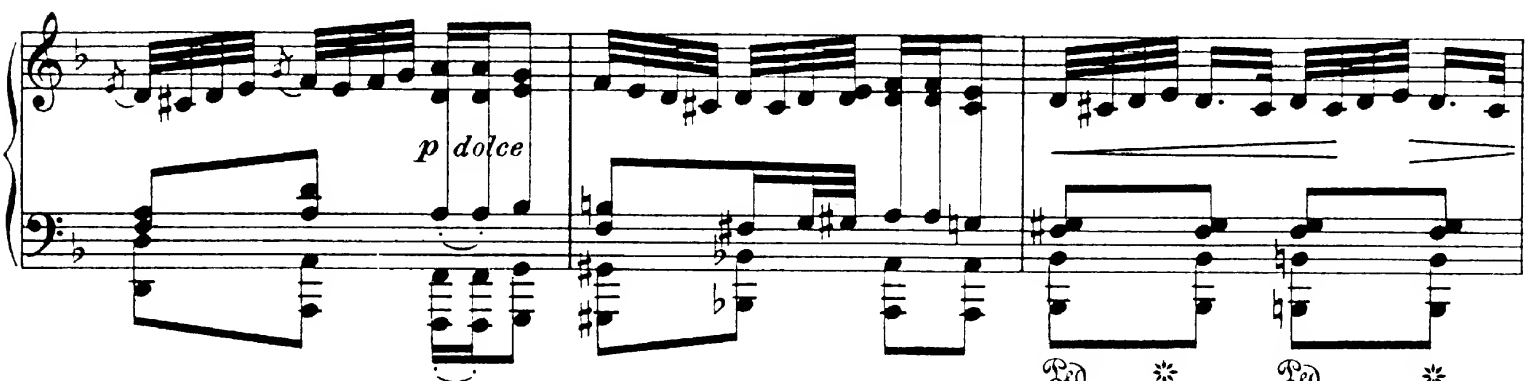
Fourth system of musical notation for piano, measures 13-16. The right hand continues with the complex melodic texture. The left hand has a more rhythmic accompaniment with eighth-note patterns. A *p* (piano) dynamic marking is present above measure 14. Fingerings are clearly indicated throughout.

Fifth system of musical notation for piano, measures 17-20. The right hand continues the melodic development. The left hand accompaniment is more active, with eighth-note patterns. The instruction *un poco accelerando* (a little accelerating) is written above the first measure of this system.



Tempo I.

Con importanza



*tenero, melancolico**espressivo**senza Ped.**Ped.*

*

Ped.

*

Ped.

*

Ped.

*

Ped.

*

Ped.

*

Ped.

*

5 4 2

5 4 2

8

Ped.

*

Ped.

*

8

Ped.

*

Ped.

*

Ped.

*

Ped.

*

Ped.

*

8.....

quasi Celesta

quasi Trillo

mormorando

6

6

8.....

8.....

marcato

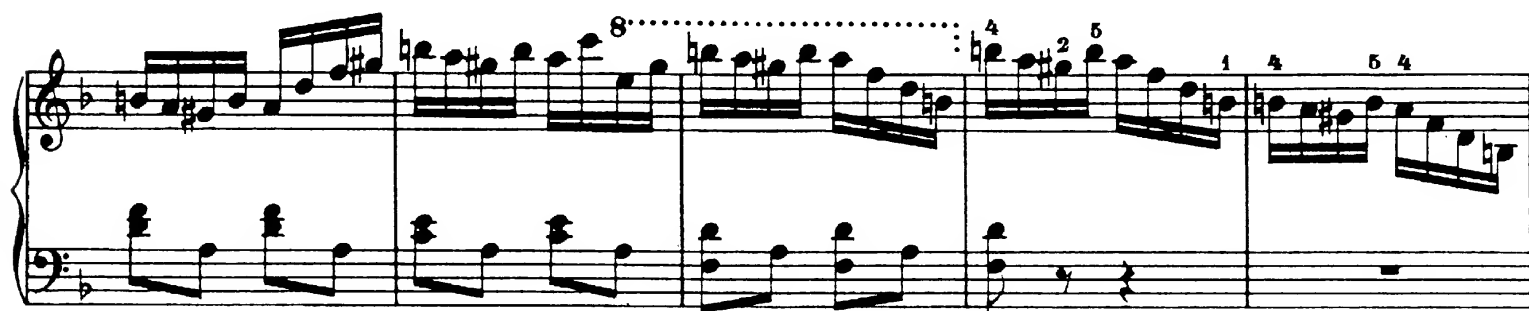
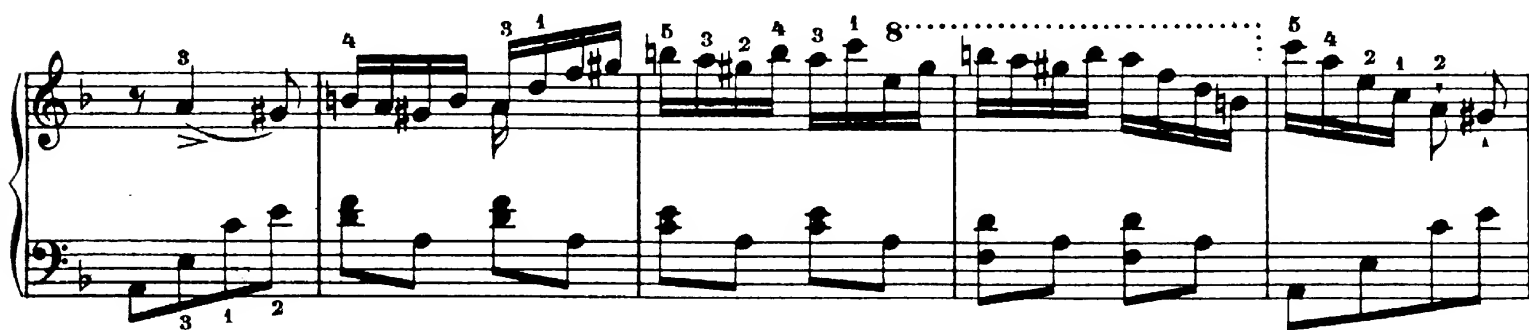
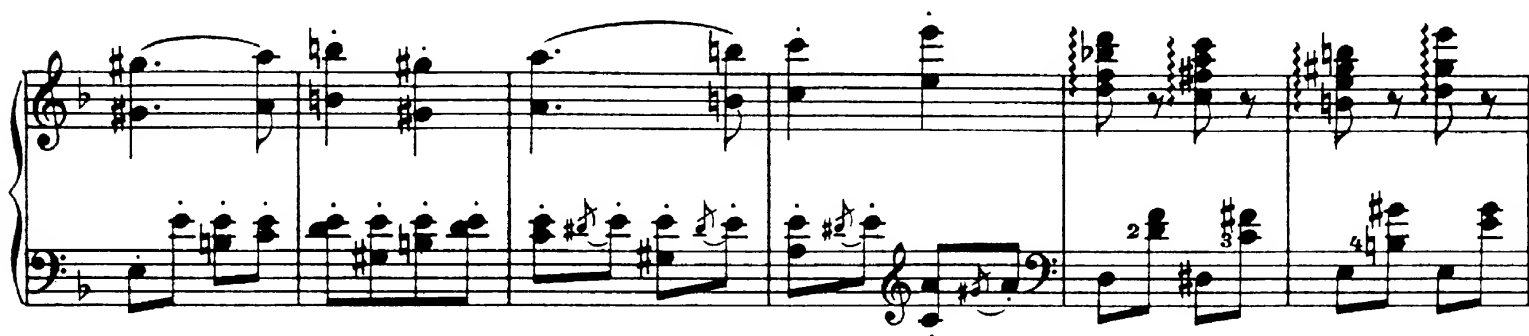
First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It begins with a piano introduction marked "Ped." and includes an 8-measure rest indicated by a dotted line and the number 8.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes an 8-measure rest, followed by a section marked "marcato" and "f" (forte). The music is in G major and 2/4 time.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The music is in G major and 2/4 time. It includes a section marked "diminuendo" and "un poco rit." (poco ritardando).

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The music is in G major and 2/4 time. It begins with the tempo marking "Vivace. (Friska.)" and a metronome marking of 116. The music is marked "p" (piano) and "un poco marcato".

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The music is in G major and 2/4 time, continuing the "Vivace. (Friska.)" section.



ped. *

ped. *

ped. *

ped. *

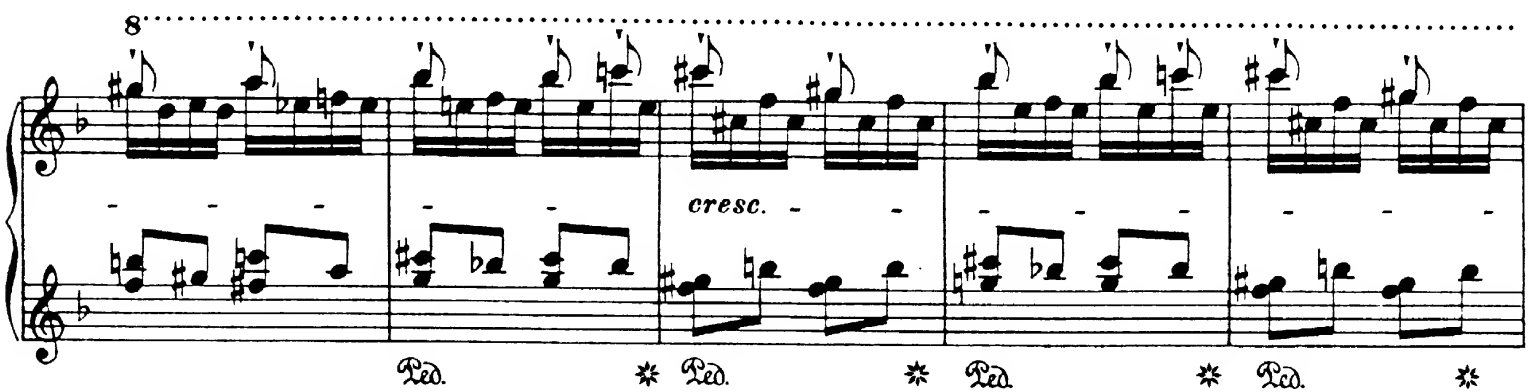
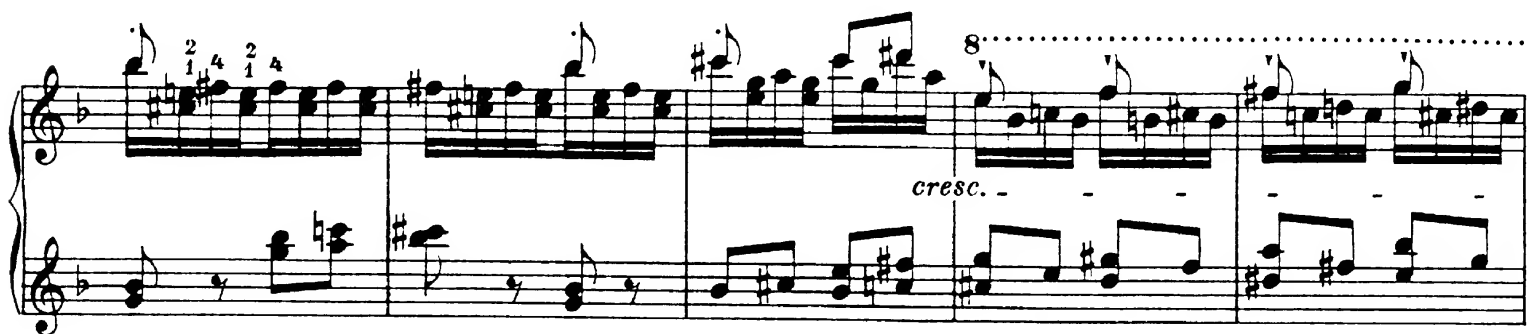
8

8

dimin.

p non legato

*un poco marcato
senza *ped.**



Stretto.

Stretto.

fff

ff

p

2 3 1 2

2 1 2 1 2 1

2 1

3

Detailed description: This is a musical score for piano, consisting of six systems of two staves each. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The first system begins with a 'Stretto.' marking and a dotted line above the staff. The first staff of the first system has a 'b8' marking above the first measure. The first staff of the first system has a 'fff' dynamic marking. The first staff of the second system has a 'ff' dynamic marking. The first staff of the third system has a 'p' dynamic marking. The first staff of the fourth system has a '2 3 1 2' fingering marking. The first staff of the fifth system has a '2 1' fingering marking. The first staff of the sixth system has a '3' fingering marking. The score features complex harmonic textures with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various rests.

volante

p

staccato

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. The first system is marked 'volante' and 'p'. The second system is marked 'staccato'. The notation includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to one flat (Bb).

This page of musical notation consists of six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The music is written in a key with two sharps (F# and C#). The notation is dense, featuring many chords and complex melodic lines. Various musical symbols are used throughout, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Key markings and symbols include:

- Red.* (Reduction) markings, often accompanied by an asterisk (*).
- sempre ff* (sempre fortissimo) in the third system.
- sempre staccato* in the fifth system.
- Octave markings (8) and dotted lines indicating octave transposition.
- Accents (^) and slurs.
- Various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes.

This page of musical notation is divided into six systems, each with a piano (piano) and string (string.) part. The piano part is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), and the string part is written in a single staff (bass clef). The key signature is D major (two sharps). The tempo/mood is marked *sempre fff* (sempre fortissimo). The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are also dynamic markings like *ff* and *ff*. The string part includes a section labeled *8va bassa* (8va bassa) with a dotted line indicating a lower register. The piano part includes a section labeled *8* with a dotted line indicating a higher register. The notation is complex, with many accidentals and dynamic markings.

string. *sempre fff*

8va bassa

8